

# Iron County Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION:  
One Year, \$1.50. Six Months, \$0.75.  
Three Months, \$0.50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
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## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

### COURTS:

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the  
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COUNTY COURT convenes on the  
first Monday of March, June, September  
and December.

### PROBATE COURT is held on the First

Monday in February, May, August and No-  
vember.

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Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Attorney,  
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City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.  
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City Councilmen—L. J. Giovannoni, J. N.  
Bishop, M. Claybaugh, Jas. Baldwin, Geo.  
D. Marks and Henry Kendall.  
Street Committee—Jas. Baldwin, M. Clay-  
baugh and L. J. Giovannoni.  
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, G. D.  
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Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4  
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at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for  
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and  
Mountain Streets, J. H. HURLEY, Pastor.  
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day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting  
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-  
bath School at 9:30 A. M.

M. E. CHURCH, South, Fort Hill,  
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J.  
M. ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sun-  
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting  
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-  
bath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,  
near Knob St., H. T. MONTGOMERY, D. Pastor.  
Residence, Ironton. Preaching on every  
Saturday before the first Sunday of each  
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third  
Sundays at 11 A. M. and Sunday School every  
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting  
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds  
and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A.  
M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.  
M. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meet-  
ing Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopal, Ironton.  
Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.  
Rev. OTTO PFAFF, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd  
and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A.  
HICKLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sun-  
day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday  
School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4  
P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

### SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K.  
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ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main  
and Madison streets. CHAS. ANXOLBY, N. G.  
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.  
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-  
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lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.  
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,  
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M. MANN RING, Secretary.

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third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W.  
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. V. P. W. MANN, Sec-  
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Wednesday evenings. W. M. T. GAY,  
D. LRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

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meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays  
of each month at 2 P. M.  
WM. MABEE, P. C.  
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of  
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday  
evening, each month, and every Tuesday  
evening for drill. Camp Commander,  
C. R. PECK. First Sergeant,  
PILOT KNOB.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.  
U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday  
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union  
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 58, I. O. O.  
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their  
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-  
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday  
of each month. WM. STREFFENS, President.  
VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 298,  
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Friday of each month.

BELLEVUE.  
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 35, A. F. & A.  
M., meets on Saturday night or after the  
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.  
HILL, Secretary.

# Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH;

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVIII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.

NUMBER 51.

## JOB WORK

The REGISTER'S facilities for doing job  
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### What the Inside Pages Contain.

Second Page—Editorial Miscellany,  
News and Notes, Missouri State News  
and Cullings, Dun's Commercial Re-  
view, War in Cuba, etc.

Third Page—A Shrewd Mountain-  
eer, The Sign of the Four, (a serial),  
Dilemma of the Republicans, etc.

Sixth Page—Solid for Silver Wil-  
son at Fayette, etc.

Seventh Page—Stability of Silver,  
A Shot from Wall Street, Agricul-  
tural Hints, etc.

### Coinage Laws of the United States.

NUMBER 1.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.  
The financial question, especially the  
free-silver coinage phase of it, is now  
the paramount issue in American po-  
litics, and will continue to be till settled  
right. The people, therefore, need all  
the reliable information they can get  
upon the subject. We propose there-  
fore, to write a series of articles giving  
the gist of the coinage legislation of  
the United States from 1892 to 1894.

We request those of our readers who  
do not keep a file of their Journals to  
cut out these articles and paste them  
in a scrap book, for study and refer-  
ence.

The first coinage act passed by the  
Congress of the United States was  
April 2, 1795. It provided for the es-  
tablishment of a United States mint to  
be situated at the seat of Government.  
It provided that there should be "from  
time to time struck and coined at such  
mint, coins of gold, silver and copper."  
The gold pieces were to be eagles, each  
—and to contain 247 1/2 grains of pure,  
or 270 grains of standard gold—half  
eagles and quarter eagles (No gold  
dollar was authorized); "dollars or  
units—each to be of the value of a  
Spanish milled dollar, as the same is  
now current, and to contain 371 1/8 grains  
of pure, or 417 grains of standard sil-  
ver." Bear in mind the dollar, or unit,  
was a silver coin.

Section 11 of that law specifies the  
ratio of gold to silver. It says, "the  
proportional value of gold to silver in  
all coins which shall by law be current  
as money within the United States shall  
be as fifteen to one, according to quan-  
tity in weight of pure gold or pure sil-  
ver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds  
weight of pure silver shall be of equal  
value in all payments, with one pound  
weight of pure gold, and so in propor-  
tion as to any greater or less quan-  
tities of the respective metals."

Section 12 provided that the standard  
for all good coins of the United States  
should be eleven parts pure gold, and  
one part of alloy consisting of silver  
and copper. Section 13 provided that  
the standard of all silver coins of the  
United States should be 1485 parts fine  
to 179 parts of copper alloy.

Section 14, provided that it should  
"be lawful for any person or persons  
to bring to said mint gold and silver  
bullion, in order to their being coined;  
and that the bullion so brought shall  
be assayed and coined as speedily as  
may be after the receipt thereof, and  
that free of expense to the person or  
persons by whom the same shall have  
been brought, and as soon as the said  
bullion shall have been coined, the  
person or persons by whom the same  
shall have been delivered, shall upon  
demand receive in lieu thereof coins of  
the same species of bullion which shall  
have been delivered, weight for  
weight, of the pure gold or silver there-  
in contained." Thus it is seen this  
law provided for the free and unlim-  
ited coinage of both gold and silver.  
The law provided, however, that at  
the mutual option of the party bring-  
ing the bullion, and of the director of  
the mint, a deduction of one-half of one  
percent for the weight of the pure  
gold or silver could be made, the same  
to constitute a fund towards defraying  
the expense of the mint.

Section 16 provided that "all the  
gold and silver coins which have been  
struck at, and issued from the said  
mint, shall be a lawful tender in all  
payments whatsoever." No "ex-  
ception clauses" about it.

Section 20, the last section, provided  
that the "money of account of the  
United States shall be expressed in dol-  
lars or units," and in dimes, cents and  
mills. As the dollar or unit was a sil-  
ver coin, it will be seen that the silver  
dollar, dimes, cents and mills were the  
money of account.

This was the first law ever enacted  
by the United States congress in pur-  
suance of Article 1, Section 8, para-  
graph 5 of the constitution which says  
that congress shall have power "To  
coin money, regulate the value there-  
of, and of foreign coin, and fix the  
standard of weights and measures." Congress  
fixed the ratio then, without  
asking the consent of other nations.

Summarizing, we see this first coin-  
age law provided: 1. For the estab-

lishment of a mint. 2. Specified the  
metals and denominations of coins to  
be struck. 3. The dollar or unit of ac-  
count was to consist of 371 1/8 grains of  
pure, or 417 grains of standard silver.  
4. The ratio was fixed at 15 to 1,  
without consulting any other nation.  
5. The standard of fineness of the  
two metals was specified. 6. Both  
gold and silver bullion were to be  
coined free of expense for anybody  
who took it to the mints. 7. Both  
gold and silver were made a legal ten-  
der for all payments. 8. It provided  
that the money of account was to be  
expressed in dollars or units, and dimes,  
cents and mills—all silver coins.

### The 1896 Campaign.

There are a few weak-kneed Demo-  
crats in this state who need a severe  
talking to. They go about with long  
faces and predict party defeat in 1896.  
Up to date none have expressed any  
reasons for the faith that is in them.

Now we submit this is the poorest  
kind of policy. Men who go into a  
fight whipped rarely ever render any  
valuable assistance in winning a vic-  
tory.

In place of anticipating defeat in  
1896 there is every reason to believe  
the Democrats will carry the State. It  
was a mere scratch that the Republi-  
cans won by a small plurality in 1894.  
At that unfortunate election more than  
42,000 Democrats did not vote. The  
Republicans gain over the vote of 1892  
was only about 2,000, a ratio no larger  
than ought to be anticipated in a lapse  
of two years' time when the population  
increases as fast as it does in Missouri.  
This shows conclusively that the Re-  
publicans have not been gaining in  
Missouri, and that there are just as  
many Democrats as ever. For reasons  
well known, but not necessary to dis-  
cuss at this time, fully 42,000 Demo-  
crats remained away from the polls in  
November, 1894. Had they believed  
there was any danger of Republican  
success every one of them would have  
cast a Democratic ballot. But the  
causes which induced so many Demo-  
crats to stay away from the polls in  
1894 will not exist in 1896.

The Republican members of the low-  
er house of the legislature made a re-  
cord at the recent extra session that  
ought to cost the party many thousand  
votes. On the eve of the enactment of  
a fellow-servant law the Republican  
caucus, between the dictation of the  
lobby and through fear of a grand jury  
investigation, passed an adjournment  
resolution and fled for home like rats  
leaving a burning barn. If this kind  
of a record does not induce every Dem-  
ocrat to go to the polls in November,  
1896, and vote to consign to oblivion  
such a party that infamy will become  
a virtue and the principles of Demo-  
cracy but a reminiscence. It must  
have been a sight calculated to make  
Boss Filley weep when he witnessed his  
cuckoos in the house make a wild  
stampede for home when they learned  
the Cole county grand jury had been  
instructed to investigate charges of  
bribe-taking. It is certainly the first  
time in the history of Missouri that a  
meeting of the general assembly was  
adjourned by a grand jury. And in  
connection let it be understood we do  
not excuse some Democratic state sen-  
ators. When occasion demands we  
propose to take their hides off and  
hang them on the fence. But because  
a few Democratic senators acted badly  
does not excuse the Republican major-  
ity in the house from forcing an ad-  
journment in order to defeat fellow-  
servant legislation and thwart the  
grand jury in its efforts to bring boot-  
lers to justice.

In the face of past events, and in  
view of the true situation in Missouri,  
it is difficult to understand why any  
Democrat looks forward with trepidation  
to the result in 1896. The Re-  
publicans have made no gains in the  
state, and the reserve power of the  
Democratic party is ample to win a  
glorious victory. The noise being  
made by the Republicans is perfectly  
natural. They were enabled to get  
close enough to the pie counter in 1894  
to whet their appetites for public plun-  
der. Prior to this date many weary  
years had elapsed since they were  
even permitted to view the promised  
land, and in their joy over hopes born  
of desperation they are now engaged  
in the harmless task of chasing rain-  
bows and dreaming dreams that will  
never be realized.

Deep and wide is the chasm between  
the Republican party and power in this  
state. It was dug by plunder, infamy,  
proscription and intolerance. It marks  
the darkest period of Missouri's history  
and can never be effaced from the  
memory of the present generation.

When the bugle sounds in 1896 the  
Missouri Democrats will muster a  
mighty and more determined host  
than ever, and they will make amends  
for the disgraceful skirmish of 1894.—  
Jefferson City Tribune.

### He Mourns for Buster.

Maj. Charles G. Gontor, veteran  
Democratic politician and deer hunter,  
wore an expression of melancholy  
when he put in an appearance at the  
Laclede Hotel yesterday. He was  
gloomy, and scarcely felt disposed to  
shake hands even with his oldest  
friends.

"What's the matter, Major?" asked  
Col. Joe Griswold.

"Matter enough, confound it," re-  
torted the veteran. "Every dog in  
Reynolds County except my deer dog  
Buster has been shot, and poor Buster  
has been sold into the land of Egypt,  
an Illinois farmer in the lower bottoms  
getting him for a song."

Explanations were called for, and  
the Major produced a letter from his  
friend, Col. Beyersdorff, of Centerville,  
the county seat of Reynolds County,  
the Mecca of the Missouri deer hunters.  
The letter stated that a mad dog in  
that county had created a big scare by  
running for miles and biting every  
brute he met. Much alarm resulted,  
and every dog in the county was killed  
Buster, who was quarantined and kept  
in close quarters for a month by his  
protector, Col. January. Fearing that  
when he liberated Buster the people,  
still alarmed over the mad dog inci-  
dent, would shoot him, Col. January  
sold him to a Southern Illinois farmer.  
Buster had the record of being the fin-  
est deer hunter in Southeast Missouri,  
and he rendered Maj. Gontor service  
in killing several fine bucks.

Maj. Gontor declared that he would  
recover Buster before he started on  
his next hunting trip in the Southeast  
if he had to dispose of his St. Louis  
County farm to pay the ransom.—  
Globe Democrat.

### Inflation Nonsense.

Of all the absurdities exhibited by  
the opponents of free silver coinage,  
their inflation cry is the most ridicu-  
lous. Inflation applies to representa-  
tive money—never to real money; to  
bank notes, treasury notes, warrants,  
scrip and other forms of paper curren-  
cy which may be redeemable in coin,  
and may not be—never to gold or sil-  
ver.

The world's record of the two metals  
goes back to the time of Abraham; but  
never in any country, of any age, was  
silver inflation heard of, except in the  
United States, and about twenty years  
ago.

Inflation means an excess of paper  
promises to pay money. It does not  
and cannot mean an excess of real  
money, for the simple reason that such  
a thing cannot be. History records  
many strange and interesting facts  
about nations, peoples and countries,  
but it does not mention a single case of  
a nation or a country that suffered  
from an excessive supply of either gold  
or silver money. For ages and ages,  
peoples and nations have labored to in-  
crease their stock of metal money, sil-  
ver as well as gold, without ever sus-  
pecting that they might overdo the  
business. It was reserved for certain  
"financiers" in the United States of  
America in the nineteenth century of  
the Christian era to make the amazing  
discovery. It is mentioned as one of  
the tokens of prosperity and splendor  
of Solomon's reign over Israel that  
"the King made silver in Jerusalem  
as stones"—without exposing himself  
to the charge of being an inflationist.

There never was too much silver  
money in any country, nor in the  
pockets of any people—and there nev-  
er will be. For ages past it has been con-  
sidered that every addition to the  
stock of silver money in a country, no  
matter how large—the larger the bet-  
ter—was an advantage. And this is  
as true to-day as it was in the days of  
Solomon.

Silver is not a thing to be redeemed  
in something else. It is itself ulti-  
mate or redemption money. If our  
mints were to begin to-morrow coin-  
ing silver to their full capacity, and keep  
it up indefinitely, every field of enter-  
prise, every department of production  
and consumption, and every effort for  
the comfort of the people would instan-  
taneously and permanently reveal the benig-  
nity effects of the policy.—Post-Dispatch.

### A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

WESTMINSTER, Cal., March 21, 1884.  
—Some time ago, on awaking one  
morning, I found that I had rheuma-  
tism in my knee so badly that, as I re-  
marked to my wife, it would be impos-  
sible for me to attend to business that  
day. Remembering that I had some  
of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my  
store I sent for a bottle, and rubbed  
the afflicted parts thoroughly with it,  
according to directions, and within an  
hour I was completely relieved. One  
application had done the business. It  
is the best liniment on the market,  
and I sell it under a positive guaran-  
tee. R. T. HARRIS. For sale by all  
dealers.

Job-work of all kinds at this office.

### Whither Are We Drifting?

From the following figures it would  
seem that the spirit of intolerance is  
not only alive but increasing. Thus  
far in the year 1895, 26 arrests and 10  
imprisonments have been made, in the  
United States, of Christian men whose  
offense was that of exercising their  
right to labor for the support of them-  
selves and families upon the first day  
of the week. A remarkable part of  
this matter is that these men observe  
the seventh day as the Sabbath.

Within the past year, the following  
States have used the police power  
against this class of citizens: Mary-  
land, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi,  
Florida, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

By the men thus apprehended, 270  
days have been spent in prison this  
present year. Have not these States  
enough voluntary idlers, without en-  
forcing idleness upon industrious,  
peaceable citizens?

The case of J. F. Rothrock, of West  
Salem, Ill., whose arrest occurred May  
20, has been appealed. J. Q. Allison,  
of whose case many papers have  
spoken, was released while on the way  
to Atlanta, Ga., to be sold to a chain-  
gang contractor for one year, his fine  
having been paid by some unknown  
friend.

Robert Whaley is now in a felon's  
cell in Centerville, Md., on a 30 days'  
sentence from May 27, for setting out  
tomato plants on Sunday, having been  
complained of by a church member  
who regards that day as the Sabbath.

These men hold that the payment of  
their fine would be an acknowl-  
edgment that the fine was just, and also  
the law which made it possible, and  
for that reason refuse to pay the fines.

Some time ago I was taken sick with  
a cramp in the stomach, followed by  
diarrhoea. I took a couple of doses of  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-  
arrhoea Remedy and was immediately  
relieved. I consider it the best medi-  
cine in the market for all such com-  
plaints. I have sold the remedy to  
others and every one who uses it speaks  
highly of it. J. W. STRICKLER, Valley  
Center, Cal. For sale by all dealers.

### Notice.

During the absence of the under-  
signed, all insurance and other mat-  
ters pertaining to my business will be  
looked after by Mrs. H. M. Reese.  
Patrons will please govern themselves  
accordingly. JOS. A. ZWART.  
Ironton, Mo., May 22, 1895.

### For Sale!

108 Acres of Land in Madison Co.,  
Mo., 8 miles from Fredericktown, the  
county seat; 65 acres in cultivation.  
Good Orchard of Apples, Pears, Peach-  
es, Plums and Cherries, all grafted  
fruit; living spring; two story frame  
dwelling, 7 rooms. Good out buildings.  
Price \$1100.  
Also, 140 acres in Iron Co., Mo., ly-  
ing within one mile of Des Arc Station  
on the St. Louis, I. M. & S. R. R. Be-  
tween 75 and 100 acres in cultivation;  
4 good living springs on the farm, 3  
beautiful sites for fish ponds. Disil-  
lery on this place of 27 gallons spirit-  
producing capacity per day. Copper  
still; built three years ago at a cost of  
over \$700. Will sell all combined for  
\$1500. Would make one of the finest  
Dairy farms in the state. Has plenty  
of fruit; Apples, Peaches and Cherries.  
Inquire at this office.

For Sale—One ten-horse power  
Traction Engine and Separator. Will  
be sold low down. All in good shape.  
Anyone wishing to buy will please call  
at my place, one mile northeast of  
Cross Roads. R. A. BOWING.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

Children Cry

for Pitcher's Castoria.